

Identification, typology and type specific reference conditions of river water bodies in the Hellenic part of the Strymonas river basin, as a transboundary case study

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Aims of the study

- To identify the river water bodies in the basin
- To select and apply the methodology of typology on the water bodies
- To examine if there are any type specific reference conditions in the basin
 - Critical steps for an accurate investigative monitoring according to WFD guidelines.
 - The study was held during the project of “Surveillance monitoring in the Hellenic part of Strymonas river basin” funded by the Region of Central Macedonia

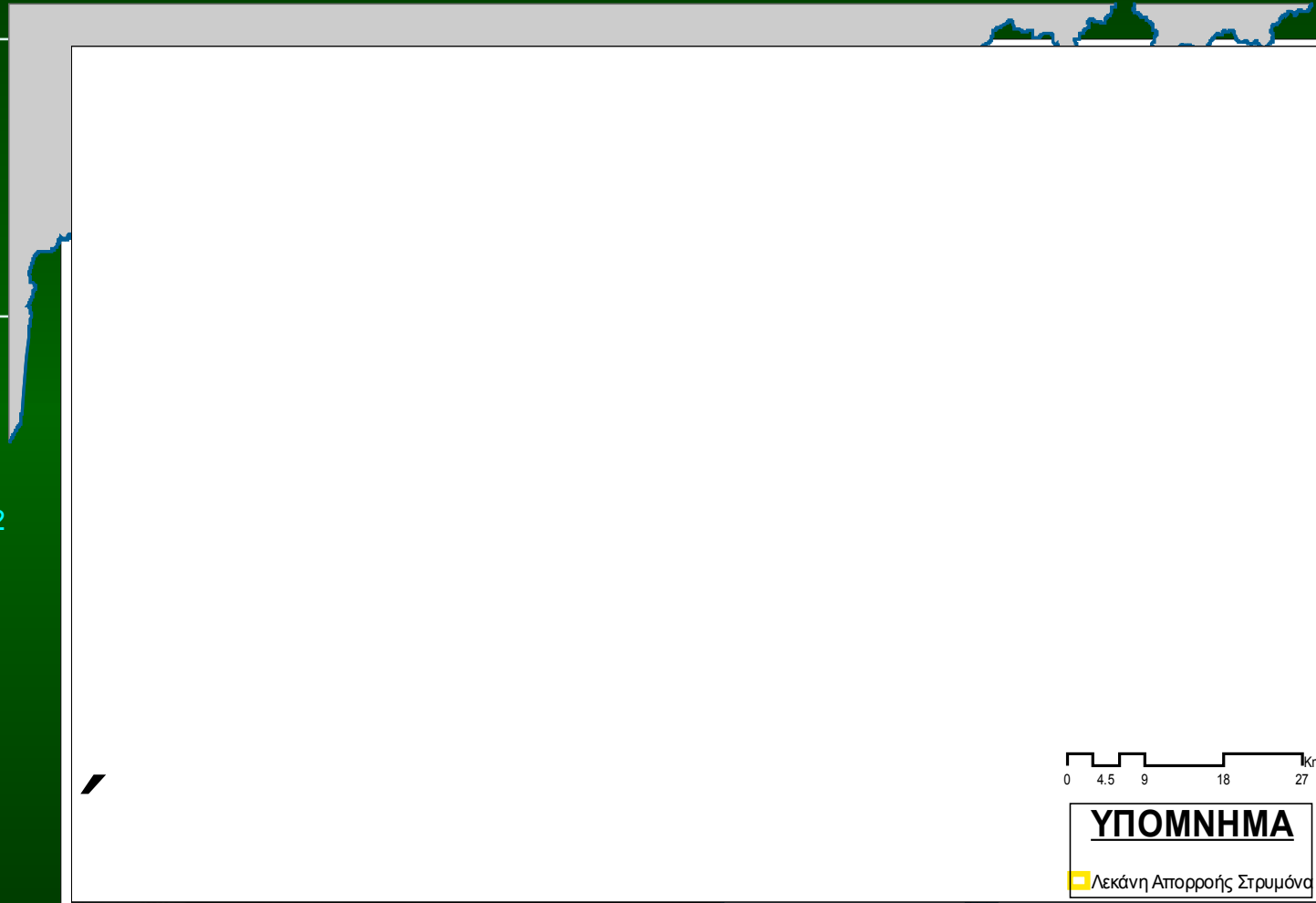
Study Area – Hellenic part of Strymonas River Basin

Total Basin

- Bulgaria (51.3%)
- Greece (34,6%)
- F.Y.R.O.M (14,1%).

Greek part of Strymonas River:

- Area of 6.000 km²
- River Length 118 km
- Includes 4 Natura 2000 sites



River bodies identification

- River water bodies in the basin were identified and recognized as coherent units (according to GD No.2)
- Morphological elements and river confluences were examined thoroughly so as to achieve the best division grade among the river water bodies.
- Apart from main river, three side rivers with constant flow were selected for recognition

Typology System

- Typology System B was selected to treat the mosaic differences of the Hellenic nature
- Three obligatory factors (altitude, catchment size, geology) and one optional (slope)
- All factors were categorized in three classes either after a statistical analysis

Typology System

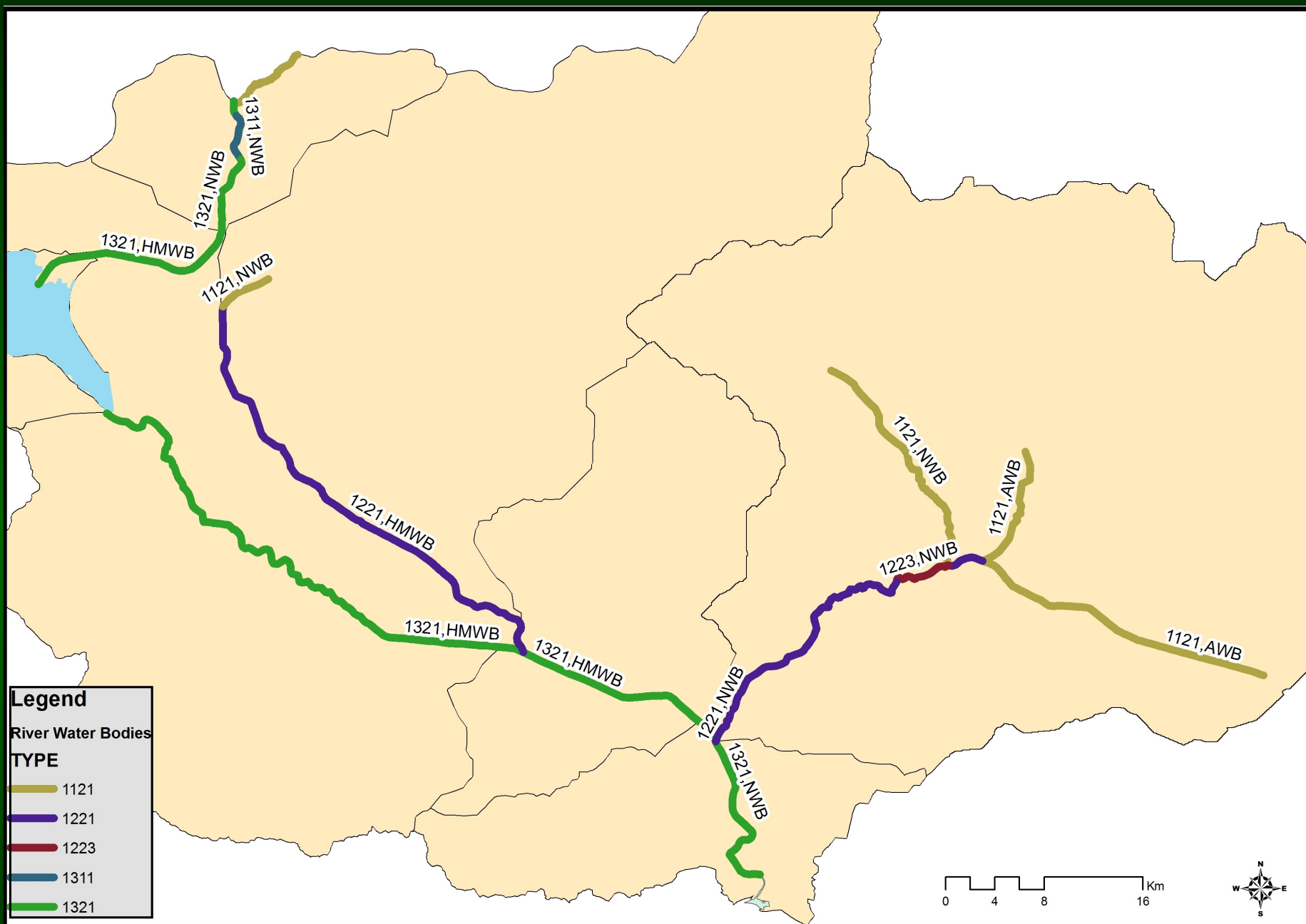
- A four digit numerical system was adapted to present the types
 - 1st digit = altitude category
 - (1=0-150m or 2=150-600m or 3=>600m) (*Dikau, 1989*)
 - 2nd digit = catchment area category
 - (1=0-500m² or 2=500-5000m² or 3= >5000m² (including transboundary river basin) (*Statistical analysis of catchments in Northern Greece*)
 - 3rd digit = geology category
 - (1=Ca or 2=Si or 3=C) (*Data from Geology Dep. AUTH*)
 - 4th digit = slope
 - (1=0-5° or 2=5°-15° or 3= >15°) (*Demek, 1972*)

Example: 1211 = Altitude 0-150m, Catchment 500-5000m², Geology Ca, Slope 0-5°

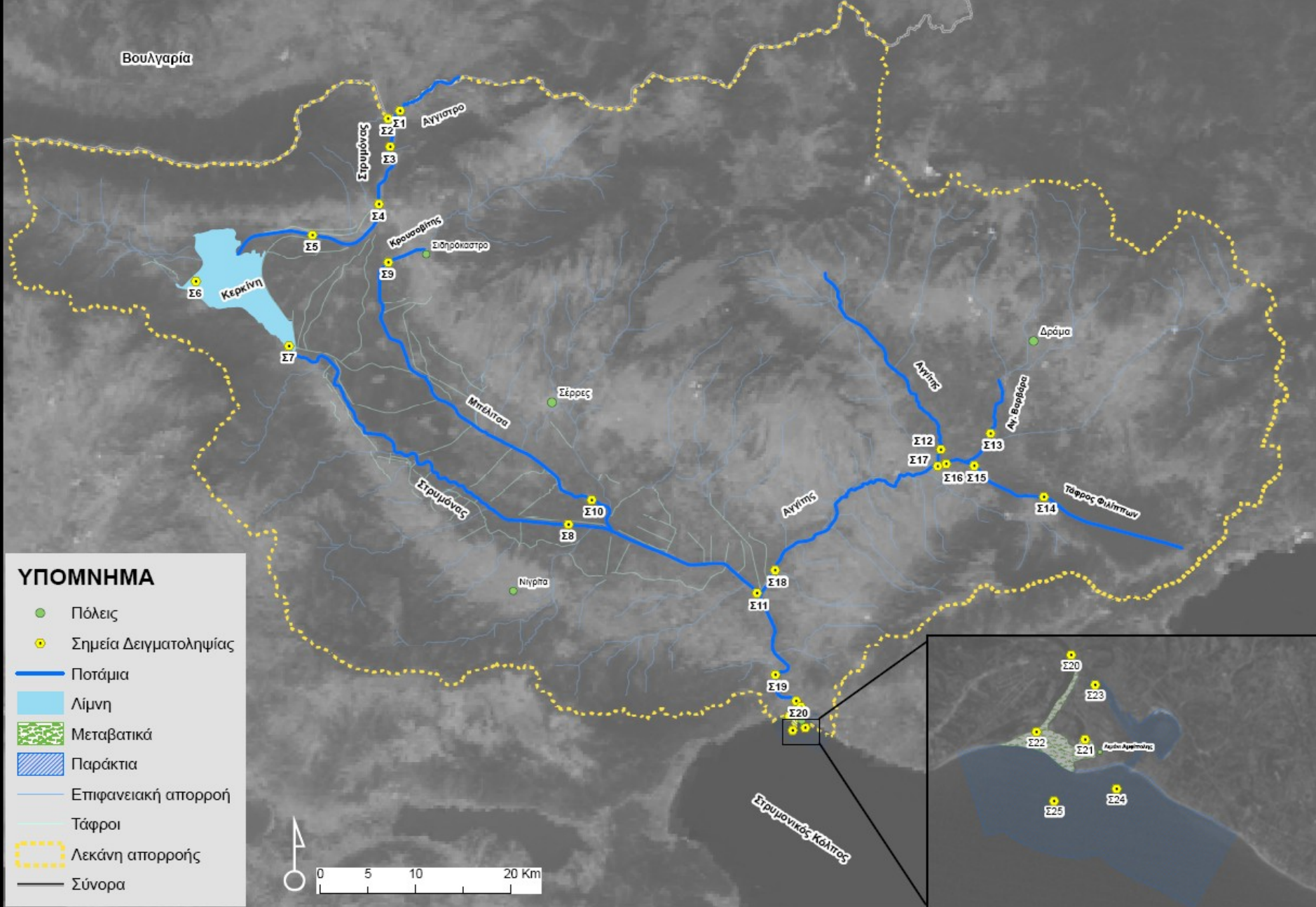
Results

- 17 river water bodies were identified
 - 3 Artificial WBs (human construction)
 - 5 Heavily modified WBs (severe channel transformations)
 - 9 Natural WBs (mostly upstream parts)
- 5 river types
- No type specific reference conditions

TYPE	NAME	WATER BODIES	LENGTH (m)
1121	Aggistro	R-NWB	7033
	Aggitis Upstream	R-NWB	20394
	Krousovitis	R-NWB	4383
	Tafros Ag. Varbaras	R-AWB	10850
	Tafros Fillipon 1	R-AWB	19986
	Tafros Fillipon 2	R-AWB	5268
1221	Aggitis 2	R-NWB	23500
	Mpelitsa	R-HMWB	41500
	Tafros Fillipon 3	R-HMWB	3000
1223	Aggitis 1	R-NWB	4905
1311	Strymonas Upstream 2	R-NWB	3979
1321	Strymonas Upstream 1	R-NWB	1241
	Strymonas Upstream 3	R-NWB	6465
	Strymonas Upstream 4	R-HMWB	17590
	Strymonas Downstream 1	R-HMWB	45902
	Strymonas Downstream 2	R-HMWB	17889
	Strymonas Downstream 3	R-NWB	14613



Βουλγαρία



Conclusions

- The application of System B proposed 17 monitoring sites for surveillance monitoring for the 17 identified RWBs (One station per WB)
- The selected system B responded to the particularities of the transboundary basin
- Types help us to find out the typocharacteristic conditions which will be compared to the observed in order to define the EQ of each WBs



Thank you.....

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